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## THE STORY TELLER.

From the Model American Courier.

### FAITH AND FIRMNESS.

#### A TAIL OF TRUTH.

BY ANDREW DUNCAN.

'You may *be* anything, or *do* anything, that you please,' said the doctor,—'anything that does not imply a physical or moral impossibility. All that you need is faith, and firmness of purpose. What think you did the Man of Nazareth mean, when He said to His disciples, 'If ye have faith like a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove thence to yonder place, and it shall remove: and nothing shall be impossible unto you.'"

'I don't know,' said Robert Hudson. 'I am not much of a theologian, and there appears to be something dark about that saying.'

'Not at all,' said the doctor; 'it is as plain as any passage in the Book; it is first-rate common-sense text, true to the very letter.'

'Do you then suppose that men can remove mountains?'

'No doubt of it, figuratively speaking—for it is figurative language.'

'How do you know that?'

'Because Christ never spoke of doing anything literally, that could answer no good end—never performed a miracle, but for some wise and merciful purpose. Literally, the text cannot be understood; but, figuratively, it conveys a sublime lesson—a lesson every day acted upon, and whether perceived or not, it has been the means of making many a great man, and of doing many wonderful things. In short, the lesson taught in that one text, has been the great lever by which the world has advanced from age to age. Faith in true principle, with manly perseverance, overcometh every obstacle; whether that principle be of a physical or moral character, scientific or religious. Had Fulton possessed no more faith in the powers of steam than did the world around him, how long before rivers, lakes, and ocean's wave would have been traversed,

"'Without sail or oar, 'gainst winds and tides?'

That which would have been absolutely impossible without faith, by faith, resting on truth, has been triumphantly successful. When the railroad was first projected, the faithless were ready with their favorite, 'Impossible!' The deep ravine and the mountain barrier were in the way; but faith said, 'The mountian barrier must be broken through—the valley must be exalted, the rough places made smooth, and the crooked places straight,' and it was done. Next came the man MORSE, saying he could send a message a thousand miles, and received an answer in five minutes! He was considered *mad-mad*: but the man had discovered a scientific truth, and the ridicule of the infidel could not shake his faith. Difficulties were in the way, but sustained by a sublime confidence, he met and conquered all. Not only has mountains been removed, and valleys exalted, but time and space are all but annihilated. Such has been the triumphs of faith, resting upon true principles, that the man is both bold and ignorant, who now talks about *impossibilities*. These gigantic proofs of the power and efficacy of faith are not solitary—they only appear more striking on account of their magnitude, and the mighty results that have followed every inch of progress made by the most obscure individual, is in consequence of the same principle. I am acquainted with many men, who ten years ago could not command the second dollar, now living in opulence, and some who ten years ago hardly knew the first letter in the book, now holding high places in the literary world."

"But,' said Hudson, 'what do you make of the con-text? 'This kind comes not out but by prayer and fasting.'"

'It is equally plain,' replied the doctor, 'and means that extraordinary difficulties can only be overcome by extraordinary efforts, including mental labor and physical privation.'

'You may be right,' said H——; 'I know that faith and perseverance are necessary in order to accomplish anything, but time is also necessary, and I am now too old—it is now too late.'

'Better late than never, sir. True, you have spent half the promised term of life, in folly and madness, chasing shadows and dreamy nothings. But your age, so far from being an excuse, is a strong reason why you should double your diligence, if your object is right. If your desires are merely after the riches of a present world, about which the mass of every day becoming more and more insane,—I say insane, for if any things stamps 'lunatic' upon the brow of humanity, it is the untiring devotion of soul, body, and spirit, to those things that perish beneath their hands, and which at best they can only look upon, and then leave for ever,—if your ambition has no higher object than dollars and cents, I have no advice to give. You must go to the muck-worm, to the miser in his den of filth and misery, or to the fool that spends his strength for nought. But should you feel within desires of a higher order—the indwellings of a nobler nature—a craving after mental wealth and moral riches—then I say neither age nor circumstances ought to deter you. Every onward step secures an unending good, a something that cannot be lost; and were your spirit ready to pass from its house of clay, I would still say, struggle to gain yet another idea, in advance of the store already acquired. 'Still pursuing,' is the true motto for man. Let me tell you a story:—

'When I was a lad of some fourteen or fifteen years of age, there lived about half a mile from my father's a man by the name of Sanders. He was a poor man, very poor—had been so all his life. At the age of eighteen he could neither read nor write; and I think I have heard it said that there was not a book of any description in his father's house. Sanders was remarkable for nothing but his ignorance and personal appearance—large boned, and over six feet high; but it can hardly be said that his bones were clothed with flesh; he was something of a Calvin Edson, with a head that appeared disproportionately large. He was looked upon as a very unsocial boor, from the fact that he seldom mingled with in the sports of young men of his own age. He seemed to love and seek retirement. Between the age of eighteen and twenty he had, by himself, without a particle of assistance, learned to read well and write some. An event that happened about this time, proved that Sanders was not so very unsocial in his nature as was generally supposed. This was nothing less than his union in marriage to a young woman equally poor and homely as himself. The good neighbors began to prophecy that the county would soon have children to maintain; not that Sanders was an idler, or intemperate, but the business to which he had been brought up was overdone, and the very best workmen could earn but a bear subsistence. However, there was no law to prevent poor young men from getting married; the neighbors must therefore content themselves by hoping that Sanders's children might be few and far between. In this matter they were sorely disappointed. Mrs. Sanders proved to be a very fruitful vine, and year by year presented her worthy husband with an additional pledge of her conjugal love. For ten long years Sanders toiled on with praiseworthy perseverance; although in that time eight mouths had been added to his family, yet, strange to say he had managed to keep the day and the week alike. We cannot say that he and his children were so well fed and clothed and fed as were those around them. But we can say that a complaint was never heard from the lips of Sanders, or any of his family. I have seen them often sit down with faces of cheerfulness and thankfulness, to a meal composed of a few potatoes and salt. Let it not be supposed however, that Sanders was satisfied, with either himself or the circumstances in which he was bringing up for the stage of action and the business of life, a numerous family. He was not satisfied. Thirsting after mental improvement himself—desirous of preparing his children, by a suitable education, for the duties of life, yet crushed down in a state of hopeless poverty, how could he be satisfied?—doomed to incessant toil without the means of procuring books or helps of any description. Many men in similar circumstances would have become discouraged, careless or intemperate, suffering the prediction of the neighbors to be fulfilled by their families becoming a county charge. But it was not so with Sanders; he was not discouraged, nor faint hearted, although his iron frame began to bend before he had reached his thirtieth year. About this age he seemed to retire more within himself than ever; he did not become a gloomy misanthrope, or sullen recluse, he was still the kind and careful father—the obliging neighbor, but he loved more than ever to be alone, and it was evident, from the occasional gleamings of his fine, expressive eye, that the communings of the inner man were of a lofty nature—big with high resolves.

'One morning, on his way to the work shop, Sanders was overtaken by a little aristocratic master, (the son of a wealthy neighbor) on his way to school, with his Lexicon under his arm: he wished Sanders to do a small job for him, in the way of his business.

'Let me look at your book,' said Sanders.

The lad complied, and after a short examination, drawing himself up to his full length, and fixing on the boy a look of deep earnestness, Sanders said—

'I will do your job, and do it well too, upon one condition—which is this: you shall bring, and leave with me every night, as many of your school books as you can spare, calling receiving them in the morning on your way to school; if you will agree to this, I will do all the little jobs you may want me to do for one year.'

The boy very readily agreed to this, thinking it a first rate bargain, and resolving to make the most of it, by always having something for Sanders to do. By means of this arrangement, it was not many months before the elements of the Latin and Greek were mastered by Sanders, besides making no little progress in mathematics. He was now brought to a stand; the boy's books could carry him no farther; and his desires had become ten times more intense; he was, in fact, more unhappy than he had ever been before; he had just learned enough to see more clearly than ever, the value of learning—just enough to stir within him all the lofty aspirations connected with his being, without a solitary hope to cheer his pathway.

Such was the sad condition of the laborious Sanders, when a distant relation from the city of G—, paid him a visit. This relative was in good circumstances, and seeing the dismal state of poverty in which Sanders and his family were plunged, very kindly asked if he could do any thing for him.

'Yes, you can do much for me,' was the reply; 'you can make me a happy and useful man—enable me to bring up my family as rational beings ought to be brought up, so as to secure their own happiness, and be beneficial to the world in which they live. You can do all this at a small expense.'

His friend begged he would explain.

'You can,' said Sanders, procure for me a few second hand books, such as I shall name—they will cost but little in the city; let them be sent to me by stage; I will try to pay the freight myself.'

After the books were named one by one, and and a memorandum made out, his friend looked around the room, on the backless chairs; broken table, and the two apologies for beds; then casting a searching glance at Sanders, as if he doubted his sanity, said—

'Would not a barrel of flour and some clothing be more useful in the mean time?'

'No!' was the emphatic reply; flour and clothing will come in good time, 'Man cannot live by bread alone,'—it is mental food that we need at present—and if you will send the books, you will feed and clothe us.'

His city friend soon took his leave, not much prepossessed in favor of Sanders' good sense, but resolving to humor him, especially as it cost but a trifle.

Week after week, however, passed away, without bringing the books, or any intelligence from the city. Sanders' heart, generally strong, began to sink.

At last one evening, as he sat sorrowful enough, a boy called to inform him that there was a box at the stage office, addressed to Mr. J. Sanders. he said the stage owner wished to see him—thought there must be some mistake—the box appeared to contain something valuable, as it was marked 'with care.'

Sanders jumped from his seat, saying 'the box is mine,' and thrusting his hand into his pocket, the sad conviction forced itself upon him, that he had not wherewithal to pay the freight. What was to be done? 'I will ascertain the amount,' said he, and then, I will finish the job I have on hand by morning, which will bring me four and six-pence; but then we are out of meal and potatoes,—the children cannot eat books. What shall I do?' he cried in perfect agony. Sanders, sorely perplexed, rapidly measured the ground lying between his cottage and the stage office, and without coming to any satisfactory conclusion as to his future conduct, found himself in the office, confronting clerk and owner.

'There is a box here' said the stage owner, 'and—'

'And it is mine,' said Sanders, it is my books.'

'Your books!'

'Yes, sir, my books, my Latin, Greek and Hebrew. What is the freight?'

'Nothing, nothing, you big boned fool. It is prepaid.'

Without taking any notice of the man's uncourteous answer, Sanders shouldered the box, and in a few moments it was placed in triumph upon the rickety table.

Excitement is no evidence of a great mind; yet great minds, under peculiar circumstances, have been greatly excited. So it was with Mr. Sanders on this occasion. The children gathered around, expecting, no doubt, to see some live monster burst from its confinement, on the opening of the box. The lid was quickly removed, when, to the astonishment and inexpressible delight of the father, nine large volumes, not second hand, but new, presented themselves. They were drawn out one by one and last of all came a small case of mathematical instruments.

The next three years of Sander's life almost prostrated the strength of the high minded and resolute man. Poor and scanty fare, excessive labor, and nightly study, began to make rapid inroads upon a naturally strong constitution; but the time of his reward was near at hand.

A mathematical problem had been put forth in a scientific journal, a copy of which his city friend had sent him: for the solution of this problem a reward of one hundred dollars was offered. Thirty five competitors appeared; and among the rest, Sanders, with the greatest possible modesty, ventured a solution. In ten days he received a letter by mail, containing a draft for one hundred dollars, and announcing the altogether unexpected news of his successful effort.

We will not follow him through the next seven years of his life. He was successful in almost every branch of learning to which he addressed himself, and the man who, at thirty years of age was the renter of a miserable cabin, worn with toil and crushed with poverty, was seen at forty the owner of a comfortable and even elegant mansion, in the suburbs of the great commercial city of G—. The unlearned mechanic, who bargained with a school boy for the use of his books at night, seven years afterwards was publicly known as a man of rare literary attainments.—For twenty five years Sanders acted as foreign correspondent to the principal business establishments in the city, being perfectly familiar with the modern languages of Europe. He was also distinguished as a mathematician, and geologist, and indeed in almost every department of learning. The real greatness and glory of the man, however, consisted in the purity of his character. A firm believer in revealed religion, his was a deep toned, practical Christianity, making him 'eyes to the blind and feet to the lame.' He visited the widow, and sustained the fatherless, and the blessings of many ready to perish descended upon him. His departure was such as might be expected—calm, triumphant, and glorious. 'I have been,' said he, when near his end, confined for many years in a dark prison house, where the lightest and brightest moments I enjoyed only served to show how deep the darkness was in which I walked. In my strongest moments I was only able to drag my spirit to the window of its cell, to gaze with rapture upon the fair vision that lay beyond, but which I could not reach. The spirit indeed was willing but the flesh was weak, powerless.—The prison door will soon be opened; the fetters struck off, and the captive spirit set forever at liberty, will rejoice in the fullness of glory and power. I have sometimes thought,' he continued, 'that the most perfect state attainable by man, while tied to mortality, is to acquire an ability to discover between the right and the wrong, to love the good, and long after a complete conformity to the pure and holy, to bow the spirit willing, though the flesh should remain weakness. In this broken, impotent state how grand, how glorious, are the hopes of immortality—how desirable to be 'clothed with light.' 'Yes,' he exclaimed, 'all of life begins at death.' While the words trembled on his lips, the spirit was emancipated.

Thus lived and died a man of true nobility.—A strong faith and firmness of purpose was the secret of his success.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SELLING A NOSE.

But let us introduce you to another scene in commercial life—to describe which, dramatically, we should first show the chief actors. The place is the commercial room—time, ten minutes after dinner. A supposed novice is being drawn out in the usual style, by the anticipative chairman.

'Let me see, Mr. Spriggins, I think we have met before on the road; I know I have seen you somewhere.'

'Very likely—I often go there.'

'Ahem! You travel, think, for——'

'Noses.'

'Moses?'

'No! *Noses!*'

'Ah! in the toy trade, I see?

'You are wrong, sir; I deal in noses belonging to living humanity—the ordinary sneezing noses of every-day physiognomy.'

'Very odd traffic, certainly; but I should like to see your way of doing business. I never met with a gentleman in the nasal line before.'

'Then I shall be most happy to deal with you. I cannot say that your nose is of the first quality—it turns up rather too much, and belongs to a variety not greatly in demand, but I will buy it of you.'

'My nose?'

'Yes, sir, I am serious in my proposal—your nose.'

'To be delivered——'

'When you have no longer any use for it.'

'That's not very troublesome. And to be paid for——'

'This very moment. I will give you its full value—say £10.'

'I accept your offer.'

'There is only this condition, that we both agree to forfeit £20, if either of us should go from the bargain.'

'Agreed! that is, if you allow me all my life to enjoy your property, and do not attempt to interfere with it in the performance of its functions.'

'Not in the least, sir. You may import or export the merchandise in question as you please. I will not even make a condition that it shall be insured.'

'Then I consent to the clause in the agreement.'

'And I shall pay you directly.'

The agreement is drawn up, the money paid, and the bargain concluded, the purchaser only whispering to the waiter, who soon after returns with a pair of kitchen tongs, having the extreme ends heated red hot.

'Give me the tongs, William,' said the dealer in noses.

The waiter hands them, and the purchaser leans forward with the tongs, which he held towards the seller.

'Why, what's all this?' exclaims the man who had sold his nose, looking aghast at the ominous preparation.

'Only a pair of red-hot tongs, sir—every time I make a purchase, I mark my merchandise, in order to insure its not being changed. Having bought your nose, I must put our usual brand upon it.'

'But, zounds! I cannot allow this.'

'Then I must remind you of the clause in the agreement, and that you are the first to break the contract.'

'But put yourself in my position!'

'Impossible! I am the buyer not the seller.—Pay the forfeit. Twenty pounds I claim. These gentlemen, will, I am sure, see the justice of my demand.'

Ultimately the purchase money was returned, and two dozen of campagne accepted as a compromise. The intended victim was hailed among his brother commercials as 'one of the right sort,' and the confused chairman—the vender of the turn-up-noses—confessed that, in having disposed of his nose, he had been, for the first time in his life, altogether *sold.—Heads and Tails of Travellers and Travelling.*

### IF NOT HORN'S LAST, HIS BEST.

Ward, the baker of Fulton street, notorious for the quality of his Soda Crackers, called on Horn in the way of business.

'I wish you would send me a box of crackers' said Horn.

'When do you want them?'

'Immediately.'

'I'll send them round to you in fifteen minutes.'

'I'll bet drinks for the company you don't.'

'Done, sir. I'll take that bet.'

Off started Ward, chuckling at the idea of doing the joker, at the same time considering it a reflection on his punctuality. In a few minutes he returned with a smile on his countenance, and the box of biscuits under his arm.

'Come, Horn, let's have the drinks,' pointing his finger at the clock.

'Certainly, sir.

The drinks were finished, and the gentleman imbibed, as they supposed, at Horn's expense. When W. was leaving, Horn addressed him—

'You have not paid for the drinks."

'Paid for the drinks, I won them,' replied the victim, rather tartly.

'No, sir, you said you would send them all round. Look here sir,' said Horn, holding up one of the crackers, 'they are all square.'

Yankee Blade.

THE TOIL OF NEWSPAPERS.—Capt. Marryatt, in speaking of Newspapers and editors makes the following very truthful remarks—

'Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most enormous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week whether inclined or not, in sickness or health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is like the walking of a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing. The labor is not manifest, nor is it the labor, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. The writer for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.

NIAGARY OUTDONE.—Among the clins of the Eastern Ghats, about midway between Bombay and Cape Comorin, rises the river Shirewati, which falls into the Arabian Sea The bed of the river is one fourth of a mile in direct breadth; but the edge of the fall is elliptical, with a sweep of half a mile. This body of water rushes at first, for three hundred feet, over a slope at an angle of fortyfive degrees, in a sheet of white foam, and is precipitated to the depth of eight hundred and fifty more, into a black abyss with a thundering noise. It has, therefore a depth of eleven hundred and fifty feet! In the rainy season the river appears to be about thirty feet in depth at the fall; in the dry season it is lower, and is divided into three cascades of varied beauty and astonishing grandeur. Join our fall of the Genesee to that of the Niagara, and then treble the two united, and we have the distance of the Shirawati cataract! While we allow to Niagara a vast superiority in bulk, yet in respect to distance of decent it is but a mountain rill compared with its Indian rival. [Rochester Dem.

FORESTS AND RAIN. In every instance, and in every country of the globe, where the forests have been cleared, a diminution of the fall of rain or snow has been the result, and these regions annully suffer more or less, from tempests or storms of hail. In some parts of Europe it is a well known fact, that insurance companies against hail, demand for certain districts, a higher premium than in others, on this account. The evidence of Humboldt, Von Buch, Danile and others, is powerful on this subject, and it should be particularly impressed on the attention of the reader how important the existence of wooden spots become to the agriculturist. "By felling the trees that cover the tops and sides of the mountains," says Humboldt, "men in every climate, prepare at once for two clamities for future generations—the want of fuel, and the scarcity of water. Trees, by the nature of their perspiration, & the radiation from their leaves, in a cloudless sky, surround themselves with an atmosphere constantly cool and moist." Hence, all large forests tend to attract the clouds, formed by the condensation of the moisture which rises from the earth, and thereby produce an abundance of rain

### AMERICAN TEA.

Among the best speeches at the Horticultural Festival, last night, was that of the venerable Mr. Skinner, editor of the first agricultural paper ever published in the United States, and at present conducting a periodical entitled "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil." In a recent number of this work we find some remarks upon the culture of the Tea Plant, in which the writer corrects the opinion long entertained, that it cannot be cultivated with success out of the Celestral Empire, and shows that it is cultivated there in the Northan and mountain region, where snow lies on the ground 3 or 4 months of the year: that it is found wild in Assam, and is cultivted in quantities at the foot of the Himmelah mountains. From these facts, with other information derived from traders, &c., returned residents of tea countries, the writer is fully convinced that this country, from Texas to New York, will grow tea equal in quality to two-thirds of that imported, and that some of the States will grow it equal to or better than the best that comes from China.

Mr. Skinner states further, that a gentlemant recently returned from Calcutta, who for five or six years managed one of the East India company's tea plantations in Assam, has written a book on the subject, not yet published, in which he expresses the opinion that the United States "can grow as good tea as any portion of the world." The writer thinks," the child is now born that will live to see the United States export tea, instead of importing it."

In Brazil most of families of the interior grow and prepare their own tea; and in every grocery in Rio Janeiro may be seen in large letters, "*Cha Brazileiro,*" or Brazilian tea for sale here." Samples of this tea were recently received at Washington by Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State. The leaf is something larger and darker than that of the Chinese tea. Its flavor is strong and aromatic, and resembles that of the best specimens from China. When prepared, it is said to assimilate in taste to the tea known as the Congo or English breakfast tea, though it has more of the pungency of the green tea

The tea-plant does not require a hot climate. A moderate climate is all that is necessary, and the plant is so hardy as to resist severe frosts. It will resist colder weather than the fig, which flourishes in the latitude of Washington, and it thrives best upon a hilly and barren soil. Baron Humboldt, in his work upon the *isothermal* condition of the globe, traces clearly and conclusively a similarity of climate in that of the United State, and of China. Both countries are characterized by very hot summers and cold winters: while the western coasts of both continents are more uniform in temperature, and assimilate in climatric laws. These laws control and regulate the vegetable productions of the two hemispheres; and the successful cultivation of plants under similar climates is not a matter of theory but of fact, as a congenial soil can always be procured when the climate is favorable

The successful cultivation of this plant in the United States may, therefore, says this writer, "be looked upon as a matter of certainty; and all our Southern States, with hills and mountains now covered by their primitive virgin forest, are all adapted the cultivation of the tea plant. All that we require is the introducton of the plant into the United States. Of its ultimate success, there can be no doubt."

A MATHEMATICIAN'S IDEA OF HONOR. A graduate of Cambridge gave another the lie, and a challenge followed. The mathematical tutor of this College, the late Mr. V——, heard of the dispute, and sent for the youth, who told him he must fight.

"Why?" said the mathematician.

"He gave me the lie."

"Very well, let him prove it; if he proves it, you do lie, and if he does not prove it, he lies.—Why should you shoot one another? Let him prove it.'

A LUCKY FELLOW. "I say Tom, isn't it lucky that that fellow's eyes are crooked?"

"Why so?"

"Because if they were a match, his red nose would surely set them on fire.

☞ "What is the price of that mouseline de laine?" "Three shillings, madame." "I'll give you a shilling." "Well, take it along, we'll make it up on some one else."

☞ A field of corn, two miles below Cincinnati, contains sixteen thousand acres.

## ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Steamship Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon, with 150 passengers, and bringing four days later advices than those brought by the America.

There is no news, political or financial, of importance from England. Queen Victoria and Lord John Russell were still in Scotland.

The Hermann left Southampton on the 20th Sept. The English papers received by this arrival have copious details of the new Irish rebellion as it is called. It would appear, however, that this movement has not attained the character of an organized rebellion, but is in fact the doings of a desperate set of lawless men, who under the pressure of extreme misery and want staring them in the face, have dispersed themselves into marauding bands, and have committed some excesses. A number of statements were current in London, that engagements between the Queen's troops and the rebels had taken place, but such rumors were believed to be unfounded, and that beyond a few fracases no fighting of consequence had occurred. The disturbed districts in Tipperary and Waterford were in a critical state, and considerable bodies of troops and police were being marched to quell the evident state of revolt which existed. There was no doubt that these measures would be successful, and that the disturbances would be put to an end within a short time, but it was still feared that these movements would continue with greater or less success during the approaching winter, which was looked forward to with doubt and apprehension by the English people.

Generally the news from France represents that the elections were proceeding. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had been returned for Moselle, and he headed the poll in Paris, and would no doubt be one of the successful candidates.—Raspail, the socialist, would in all probability be elected. Paris remained tranquil, although the red republicans were said to become more daring than ever since the insurrection of June. An outbreak was again expected by many persons; but the firmness of the government would be sufficient to quell any disturbances. The majority of the votes of the army were given in favor of the Prince Louis Napoleon, who had proceeded to France via Southampton—the votes of the soldiers, comprising the army of the Alps, however, preponderated in favor of Marshal Bugeaud.

The French 5 per cents 44f 75c. The armistice between Sardinia, Lombardy and Austria would shortly terminate. In Paris it was reported that a renewal of the armistice had been agreed to, but it was scarcely thought that Austria would concede to the terms required for a conclusion of the war; hence a renewal of hostilities was thought to be inevitable.

The advices from Germany are of importance. At Frankfort on the 16th Sept, the motion for a rejection of the armistice between Denmark and the German confederation was rejected, by a majority of 21; thus peace in the north of Europe was assured.

In consequence of fresh disturbances in Vienna, that city had been declared in a state of siege.

Berlin was tranquil. The taking of Messina by the Napolitans is confirmed. When the latter landed the inhabitants who had mined the city sprung the mines and blew the Napolitan troops into the air.

### AT 'EM, BOTTS.

Mr. Botts has published a letter in which he says—

"My struggle has been for the people, I have resisted the politicians, because I believed they disregarded the popular will. I have fought for what I believed to be a great principle, I looked upon this boasted government of ours as a representative government, and when I saw a nation of people consisting of some twenty millions, nearly equally divided in their political principles, I thought one or the other of the parties which might be able to obtain a majority at the polls, was entitled to be represented in the chief Magistrate of the nation, and when I saw a soldier from the camp, whom all must acknowledge to be without civil experience or practical knowledge, either in regard to our foreign or domestic relations, stepped forward as a candidate for this high and responsible office, I thought it but just and proper that the people, in the language of the Richmond Whig, were entitled to know the opinions of a candidate before they voted. I do not subscribe to the doctrine laid down in his McConky letter, when he says: "I have laid it down as a principle not to give my opinions upon the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country.

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I have not yet said I would not vote for Gen. Taylor. If there is no regular organized ticket in Virginia for Mr. Clay; * * * * * but if I yield my vote to Taylor I will not yield it to "Taylorism," which is more ruthless and proscriptive than Jacksonism ever was. Jacksonism only proscribed its enemies; Taylorism proscribes its friends, Jacksonism proscribed those who did not subscribe to the principles it avowed; Taylorism proscribes those who adhere most rigidly to them. Jacksonism proscribed those who left THEM; Taylorism proscribes those whom they have left. Jacksonism suffered a man to think for himself if he voted right; Taylorism requires one not only to vote, but to think and speak with them and for them.

* * * * * * *

The truth is, and it cannot be disguised, that Gen. Taylor has had bad advisers. If he had relied on the great whig party and stuck for the whig vote only, & not 'spread his net to catch the birds of every feather,' he would have been elected without difficulty or doubt. There would have been no disposition to bring Mr. Clay forward in the first instance, and still less to have opposed his election after he was nominated, and if he is not elected now, he has nobody to blame but himself and those by whose advice he has been governed, whether—in the language of the French people to Louis Phillippi—"IT [the second Allison letter] HAS COME TOO LATE," is a question yet to be solved. I apprehend it has.

But why are we left in the dark upon any other subject? Why are we not permitted to know what are Gen. Taylor's views of the Wilmot proviso? It is very evident that every man and every press at the north that supports Gen. Taylor does it on the ground that he will not, and is pledged not to veto that measure. Mr. Webster, Mr. Ashman, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Truman Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Caleb Smith, who has repeated in his speech at Cincinnati, that he was assured by the Hon. William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, that he would not veto it, and that he would be sustained in the south if he signed it, all take that ground, while it is equally certain that at the south he is as generally and universally sustained on the ground that he is a southern man, a slave holder, and that he will veto it. Now I say, in this case, both sections of the country cannot be right, and one or the other must be cheated, and the only way to avoid it is for Gen. Taylor to say what he will do. The people are entitled to know it before they vote. I think, perhaps, too much importance is attached to this question both north and south, but that is their business. If it is of half the importance they ascribe to it, the fact ought to be known.

* * * * * * *

### WHERE DO THE WHIGS STAND?

The whigs have nominated a southern man, a slave holder and dealer, a military chieftain, a no-party man, and a man without civil capacity.

He was first nominated by the Native Americans, and consented to be brought into the field by them. He was nominated by the Independent Democrats and accepted the nomination with more cordiality than any other.

He accepted the nomination of the Southern Nullifiers, who had repudiated Fillmore.

He refused to pay the postage on the whig letter of nomination—and when after a month it was returned to him, replied to it in cold and guarded terms.

He refused to sign and approve a letter got up by the whig leaders, declaring himself of their party.

He says he is not fit for the Presidency.

Mr. Webster says that he is not even fit to be candidate for that office.

The whig journals which support him, also admit, in the language of the Albany Evening Journal, "that he is not fit to be the whig candidate."

This "principle" of unfitness is the only one upon which the whigs and the whig candidates are really agreed. The Webster branch, the Seward branch, the Fillmore branch, the N. Y. city whigs, and the people of the West without distinction of party, all harmonize upon this platform.

Upon it the whigs are gaining great accessions, and if time were given, would carry out their principle of "unfitness" by nearly a unanimous vote of the people.

Yet despite of all this, the whigs who believe with Webster, Weed, Hall, Selden and Taylor himself, that he is unfit, are to be denounced if they do not vote for him.

Gen. Taylor thinks he is unfit for the office. If any whig agree with him, he is to be denounced.

Thus, agreement with Taylor, either in his acts or opinions, equally exposes the whigs to proscription. If they disagree with him, of course they fare no better.

THE STILLHOUSE SLANDER.—The Boston Journal, some time ago expressed a hope that the charge against Gen. Cass of having been concerned in a distillery in Detroit would turn out to be unfounded. Well, Col. Edwards, who erected the distillery, and Wm. B. Hunt, his clerk, testify that Gen. Cass never had any ownership of or connection with it. D. Thompson, who worked the distillery two years, certifies that Gen. Cass never had any thing to do with it. E. Converse, of Columbus, Ohio, who was accused of having bought the distillery and turned it into a brewery, testifies that he did not buy the distillery, but he had a brewery near the distillery, and had dealings with I. Hunt & Edwards, owners of the distillery, and believes it would have been impossible for Gen. Cass to have had any connection with it without his, Converse's, knowing it; "hence so far as my knowledge extends, I pronounce the whole charge against him in relation to the distillery a 'pure fabrication." Bear in mind that Mr Converse was referred to as one who would indorse the slander. This testimony would seem to be enough to gratify the *hopes* of the Journal.

ANOTHER GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE. In the foreign news, we stated that the city of Constantinople has been for a second time within the last six months, visited by a destructive conflagration. The estimate of buildings destroyed is 3,000, of which 2500 were shops and 500 houses. Of the latter a number were fine buildings and palaces, besides several khans and mosques, four baths and two public granaries. About thirty vessels of different descriptions laden with wood, charcoal, &c. were burnt as likewise the extensive Government was manufactory and wood yards, and a quantity of produce belonging to the Pasha of Egypt. The damage done by this great conflagration was estimated to amount to from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 dollars, nearly 3,000,000*l* sterling. The whole of the bazaars and shops consumed were filled with costly articles of merchandise. No English vessels were burnt. A great number of lives were lost, and many comparatively wealthy people rendered houseless and ruined.

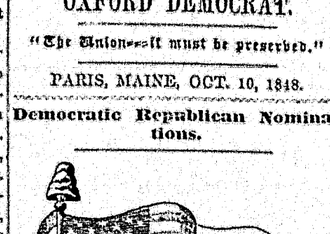
[Boston Traveller.


# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, OCT. 10, 1848.


### Democratic Republican Nominations.




ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## GEN. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

## GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, *of Belfast.*
RUFUS McINTIRE, *of Parsonsfield.*
EDWARD L. OSGOOD, *of Fryeburg.*
THOMAS D. ROBINSON, *of Bath.*
OLIVER L. SANBORN, *of Portland.*
ANDREW MASTERS, *of Hallowell.*
ASA CLARK, *of Norridgewock.*
DAVID R. STRAW, *of Guilford.*
ARNO WISWELL, *of Ellsworth.*

### Don't give up the Ship.

Much has been said from time to time about the evils of parties in this country, and it is not unfrequent that we hear the existence of parties condemned *in toto*, more especially at the present time.

We object to this condemnation of parties: for in our opinion great good results from the establishment of party. Indeed if all men tho't alike in politics, there would apparently be no party, for the circumstances of collision and contention which now mark the existence of parties, would not then occur. But as men do not think alike in politics, any more than in religion, parties must be resorted to, that any political good may be affected. We say must be, because the nature of effective political action is such, that one man, or a few men, though ever so strongly actuated by particular sentiments, cannot make those sentiments felt and respected in the community, so as to become an object of political action; for though a majority of the individuals of the community might, each for himself, admit the abstract truth and force of the sentiments, yet seeing no prospects by his individual efforts of carrying them into effect, each and every man would say to himself, the sentiments are just and true, but my time and vote would be thrown away in a solitary effort to establish them. More would this be the case, where a powerful and selfish opposition was to be encountered, in advancing sentiments directly hostile to the favored interests of the opposition.

Without party organization and party action, never could the advocates of democratic sentiments and measures enforce them, and procure their adoption in community; because in fact, a powerful and organized opposition to them, on the part of those who enjoy the benefits of a departure from the dictates of democratic principles in the action of government, is always exerted. This is, by the very nature of the case, a party established in favor of those abuses and corruptions in government, which are produced by a disregard of these principles. It needs no open avowal and public profession of party action with those who profit by these corruptions, to ensure a concentrated and effective effort to sustain the government, when in their hands, in its unjust course; for their community of interests in preserving the unequal privileges and favors which they receive from government, operates most effectually in combining them into a powerful party in opposition to every effort to reform the abuses.

These are the men who from time to time, cry out against party, and express an ardent desire that government affairs may be regulated without the intervention of political parties.—With these are those too, who have had all the favors the party will bestow upon them, and having nothing more to expect, they cry out against party organization, and at the same time form factions to oppose the democratic party. And now we see federalists combined with disappointed or never-to-be-satisfied democrats in their efforts to defeat the democratic party.—The cunning rogues are well aware that they and those who hope to enjoy with them the special favors of government, are always ready to act in union for the support of men who will preserve their peculiar advantages to them, without any open and public demonstrations in the nature of party movements. They never desire to organize parties, to bring in the mass of the people to act with them, because there will thus be more having claims for government spoils when they come into power; and they never do so, except in self defence against those who organize parties and appeal to the people to oppose the system of favoritism which may prevail. Then they are ready, rather then abandon their hopes of partial benefit, to make up false issues before the public, and by art and low cunning, enlist a portion of the public in support of their cause. Where, by such base means, they have, for the time being, secured their object, and continued their hold upon power, they are again ready to denounce party organization and party action, hoping thus to disarm the activity of their opponents, and ensure their future success, without the outlay of trouble and expense, and without the risk of losing power, that they are subjected to by party opposition. From time to time the political movements of these men have been stoutly assailed by the advocates of democratic principles, and at such times we have invariably beheld the beneficiaries of partial legislation, rallying the people under various false and specious pretexts to oppose the success of the democratic party. Their exertions having been successful for the time being, they have invariably proposed to abandon party, and go for the country, hoping thereby to lull opposition, and enjoy their unjust advantage in quiet and security. And neutral papers, in their cry against parties, have done much to aid them.

The present political campain is strongly marked by these features, and as a consequence, we now hear the federal party in various quarters proposing to the people to disband party organization, and forego party action—elect a no party man for President. Another class of feds, to deceive the people and draw off unsuspecting democrats, pretend they will not go for the "available" no-principle, no-party man, but must go for a free soil man, while at the same time they intend generally to vote the whig ticket, in opposition to their avowed principles. But the people will be too cunning for them.—This time they have got the federalists against the wall, and they mean to keep them there.—They have proved federalism to their hearts content, both with party professions and without them, and they are not disposed to be lulled by the syren song of no party, whether sung by feds or neutrals. The democratic party is founded on a living and active principle; its benefits are not lost by a single defeat, its advocates are not discouraged. It has done nothing to be ashamed of, it seeks nothing for the future that it is not willing and proud to avow. It has a good name, an unsullied reputation, and a fair prospect of having its claims to popular support perceived and acknowledged. Under these circumstances, and in view of the absolute necessity of party action for the attainment of any political good, it would be utter folly for it now, or at any future time, to abandon its position or forego its activity.

That the federalists, aside from their aversion to party action *on the part of the people*, have latterly, done enough to make them ashamed of their party, and willing to merge it in any thing of which they can have the control, we will not deny; but why the democratic party should be cajoled by their hypocritical offers to give up party distinctions, and unite with them to defeat the election of one of the purest men that has ever been offered for the suffrages of the people, we certainly cannot perceive. The federal party is dissolved, and we do not wonder that they would have the party of the people disorganized. Let not democrats be deceived. It is the old story over again, of the fox who lost his tail in the trap, and then proposed to all his brethren to cut their tails off for the sake of uniformity.

### IT CAN BE DONE.

We are not unfrequently asked the question, What are the prospects? can GEN. CASS be elected President of the United States? We say, yes; it can be done. Federalism can be met and vanquished in its strong holds. There is always a way where there is a will. The democrats have but to WILL IT, and it is done.

IT CAN BE DONE. The great body of the people have seen enough of federal misrule, and have had enough of federal promises, to satisfy them that it is not safe to trust them. There are some honest men in the world, men who, if elected to office will have some regard for the rights of the people, as well as their own selfish interests. GEN. CASS is one of them. And if the people regard their own interests they will elect him President.

IT CAN BE DONE. But it cannot be done without labor; without early attention on the part of democrats to the preliminary movements—to organization, and the dissemination of truth, as it is set forth by the faithful advocates of democratic principles. No cause can ever get triumphant without effort on the part of its supporters. If proper measures are taken by the democrats, all will be well; and one of the most important is, *to see that every democrat is at home on Election day, prepared to go to the Polls and vote.* This matter requires full and early attention. Some few at least in every school district, feel a particular interest in this election; let them see how many democratic voters there are in their district, and get them to go and vote, without fail. We beg our friends in every part of the State to see to this matter. We CAN beat the federalists in November—let every democrat say—

"WE WILL DO IT."

☞ The Frontier (Calais) Journal has come to hand, enlarged and greatly improved since its suspension by the disastrous fire in that town. It affords a practical proof of the remark that afflictions and trials serve but to chasten and purify.

"FARMER'S ALMANAC." We have received from the Boston publishers a copy of the "Old Farmers' Almanac," for 1849, by Robert B. Thomas. Mr. Thomas has been dead two or three years, but it is said that he left in manuscript, the astronomical calculations from which to continue his Almanac for fifty years to come.

☞ Out west the Taylor men have become so scarce that the leaders talk of employing bloodhounds to "find out where they be."

### PLAIN TALK.

Hon. Dudley Selden, late federal candidate for Mayor New York, writes thus. Let the Taylor men of Maine read it:—

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 3, 1848.

*Gentlemen:* An answer from this place to your communication of the 21st July, addressed to New York, will to some extent account for the delay. You invite me to attend and address a Mass meeting to be held at the city of Auburn, on the 5th inst., and convened "for the purpose of expressing their views, among other things, in relation to the recent Presidential nomination made at Philadelphia," & you at the same time suggest, that if I cannot give my personal attendance, that I should in some other way express my opinions upon the subject. I am unable to comply with your first, and therefore respond to your last request.

I consider the proceedings at Philadelphia AS A DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL WHIG PARTY, and the formation of a new, or Taylor Party. No doubt many if not most of those who constituted the Whig Party, will unite in this movement, some from a confidence in its propriety and fitness, some from the force of former association, and others from the difficulty of determining upon a better course to be adopted. The letter of Gen. Taylor to his correspondent at Richmond, wherein he virtually declined to be bound by the decision of the convention, necessarily allowed each whig entire liberty to act as his best judgment should dictate. The effect of that letter has not and cannot be changed, by any other communication, than a denial of its authority. Had General Taylor taken the opposite ground, I might have felt myself constrained, by the usages of party, to yield my support, however much dissatisfied with the nomination. It is a cause of gratification *to be relieved from this embarrassment*, on an occasion where my opinions *are so strongly opposed to the candidate selected.*

It is said that Gen. Taylor is a very wise and prudent man. It may be so, but his consenting to accept an employment, requiring the highest qualifications, while he confesses his utter incapacity, affords strong evidence *either* that his friends have formed too favorable an opinion, *or that ambition has warped his judgment.*

When the great majority of northern Whigs were willing to take Mr. Clay, a citizen from a slave State, as their candidate for the Presidency the South ought at least to have been satisfied; a great majority of the southern delegates at Philadelphia, rejected the proposal. They required an individual representing ULTRA SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

A NEW PROJECT. Late accounts from Cuba state that a project was on foot to encourage the emigration of Indians from Yucatan, and their employment on plantations. Should the project be found feasible, it would do much towards breaking up the slave trade, which is still carried on to a considerable extent on Cuban account. The following is an extract of a letter from Havana, published in the New Orleans Delta:

"The immigration of the Yucateco Indians into Cuba, through the late troubles in the peninsula, has excited among the planters an idea that they might be employed with advantage in the culture of cane and other plants, the indigenous products of that island. The Faro says that, accustomed to labour in a similar climate active, robust, and intelligent, they are preferable to both Africans and Asiatics, to whom the cultivation of fields is now exclusively confined. Acting under this impression, the royal Junta of Industry has granted permission for the importation of 1200 laborers from the peninsula—600 single men and 300 married couples. Their passage will be paid: and on their arrival, they will be distributed among the planters, for a small monthly stipend, with food and clothing."

A FLATTERING TESTIMONIAL. The Prussian Minister at Washington, Baron Gerolt, has lately received from the King of Prussia, the "*gold medal of science*," which he has by command of the King, forwarded to Mr. Downing, of Newburgh, the well known horticultural writer, as a mark of the estimation in which his works on Pomology, Landscape, Gardening, and Architecture are held in Germany.

One of Mr. Van Buren's sons having been married to a "Lady and a plantation of slaves" in the south, the Boston Chronotype calls upon the Magician of Kinderhook to procure the liberation of "them slaves-at-law."

FLANNEL is becoming so popular for under dresses, in southern as well as northern climates, that the production of it is increasing very rapidly. Good substantial flannel, yard wide, can be bought now at retail for about 25 cents a yard. It is cheaper at this price than goods made of cotton or flax, as it will wear twice as long as either. The English physicians have recommended the constant use of flannel for under dresses, as one of the best preservatives of uniform good health, and they urge its use particularly at this time, on the approach of the cholera.

A. Van Wormer, a lawyer at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois, was recently tarred and feathered, and then ordered to leave the village, by persons who charged him with getting up useless lawsuits. Verdict of the public, "served him right."

☞ FUNNY. The Bath Tribune criticising Gen. Cass' grammar, "Old leather breeches," as he is familiarly called out west, will not dare to deliver another oration before the Phi Beta Kappa of old Dartmouth after this.

☞ A fellow named Glines, was arrested in Warren a few days since, charged with the commission of a rape in Newburyport, and conveyed to N. for examination.

PITY AND CHARITY INCULCATED. The very pirate, that dyes the ocean wave with the blood of his fellow beings; that meets with his defenceless victim in some lonely sea where no cry for help can be heard, and plunges his dagger to the heart that is pleading for life, & which is calling upon him by all the names of kindred, of children, and home, to spare—yes, the very pirate is such a man, as you or I might have been. Orphanage in childhood; an unfriended youth; an evil companion; a resort to sinful pleasure; familiarity with vice; a scorned and blighted name; seared & crushed affections; desperate fortunes; these are steps which might have led any one among us, to unfurl upon the seas the bloody flag of universal defiance; to have waged war with our kind; to have put on the terrific attributes, to have done the dreadful deeds, and to have died the awful death of the ocean robber. How many affecting relationships of humanity plead with us to pity him? That head, that is doomed to pay the price of blood, once rested upon a mother's bosom. The hand that did that accursed work and shall soon be stretched, cold and nerveless in the felon's grave, was once taken and cherished by a father's hand, and led in the ways of sportive childhood and innocent pleasure. The dreaded monster of crime, has once been the object of sisterly love, and all domestic endearment. Pity him, then. Pity his blighted hope and his crushed heart. It is a wholesome sensibility. It is reasonable; it is meet for frail and sinning creatures like us to cherish. It foregoes no moral discrimination. It feels no crime; but feels it as a weak, tempted, and rescued creature should. It imitates the great Master; and looks with indignation upon the offender, and yet is grieved for him.

A New Engine, to be called the *Montreal*, as we understand, has been turned out by the Portland Company, and made a trial trip on the afternoon of Saturday last, taking the cars already in use, filled with gentlemen, and a slight sprinkling of ladies, to North Yarmouth in twenty minutes. It is a bold, well proportioned looking structure, bearing an air of defiance to mountains, snow-banks, or whatever may offer to obstruct its progress. The Portland Company is winning golden opinions, and we hope gold, or its equivalent; for it seems faithfully to have earned it.

We wish our western friends would take this trip, surveying as they start from the depot, the southern prospect, and as they move round on the shore of the bay, the S. E. the East, the N. E. and North, and say, if another such opens to the eye, from any other railroad. And as to the road itself, a general agent of the P. O. department, as we learn from the Argus, who had examined and tried more than 1200 miles railroads in the discharge of his office, has no where found a piece of road to be compared with this.

[Christian Mirror.

CHALK. It has recently been discovered in England that the great beds of chalk, several hundreds of feet thick, which formations abound in England, are composed entirely of minute shells invisible to the naked eye. Microscopical observation has even discovered that the bodies of the animalculæ which inhabited these shells are still enclosed in them, being the mummies of a former world.

OAT MEAL. The Journal de Quebec, speaking of the great abundance of the Oat crop this year in Lower Canada, says that the present very low price of this article is not likely to be of long continuance, it having been proposed to export considerable quantities in the shape of meal to Ireland, as a substitute for the failing potatoe crop. It contains much more nutritious matter than the potatoe, and was, before the introduction of wheat into many parts of Scotland, the principal food of a large number of the inhabitants.

☞ One of the finest stores in this city, and indeed the handsomest we have seen anywhere, Beckett & Ingraham, Merchant Tailors, corner of Middle and Plumb streets, for which they have vacated their old and well known stand in Exchange street. It is lofty studded, spacious, and finished and furnished in a very tasty style, while the mahogany stands display an elegant assortment of coat and pantaloon goods and vestings in keeping, for a particular account of which we refer our readers to their advertisement in another column.—[Advertiser.

The New York papers of Thursday announce the death of Michael Hoffman, esq.; aged sixty years, naval officer at the port of New York. He died at Brooklyn. He was a gentleman decided talent and influence, and had risen to much distinction in the State legislature and in Congress.

"If the whig party desire to cast their votes for me, they must do it on their own responsibility, and *without any pledge from me.*"

*Zachary Taylor.*

☞ Hon W. J. Graves, who killed Hon. Jonathan Cilley in a duel, died recently at his residence in Kentucky. He was a whig candidate for Elector in that state.

They that marry ancient people merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hope that some one will come and cut the halter.

AN ALTERCATION took place at Havre de Grace on Wednesday night, between Mr. Aldridge and William Thomas, resulting fatally to both. Thomas, fired a shot at Aldridge, wounding him mortally, and then escaped to Belais, Hartford county, and doing Thursday shot himself. Both have since died. The whole of the above arose from fondness for gambling and drinking.

### WHO IS GEN. CASS.

The man who, with a single dash of his pen, defeated the five great European Powers.

The man who asserted successfully the freedom of the seas, against the grasping power of England.

The man who first set hostile foot on British territory in the war of 1812.

The man who received the confidence of Jefferson at the early age of 24 years.

The man whose character and good conduct every democratic President from Jefferson to the present day, officially endorsed.

The man who sat for years in the cabinet of Andrew Jackson, the co-worker of that great patriot in the cause of republicanism.

The man who invariably contended, during the war, for his country, her honor and rights.

The man will, if elected president, oppose by every constitutional means, every attempt of a foreign power to plant their colonies upon the western continent.

The man whom the monarchs of Europe fear, and the oppressed people of Europe love.

The man who is destined to lead the democratic party to an old fashioned Jackson victory. Such is Lewis Cass.

### "A WHIG BUT NOT AN ULTRA WHIG."

At the democratic meeting in this city, (says the Hartford Times) on the evening of the 13th Charles R. Ingorsol Esq. of New Haven, was called to the stand and made a handsome speech. Before he closed, he said he would relate an anecdote, illustrative of Zachary Taylor's principles:

A traveller, said Mr. I. after riding a long distance, came to a tavern. He stopped and directed the old lady in the bar-room, to have his horse put up and fed with eight quarts of oats.

"I am sorry to inform you we have no oats," said the old lady.

"Then give him some corn."

"We are out of corn."

"Well my good lady, give him a little meal and some hay."

"Oh, sir, we have no meal or hay—out long ago."

"Will you let him stand in the yard, without any thing?" enquired the disappointed traveller.

"Oh, yes sir, as long as he pleases.',

"Now bring me a plate of steak and a cup of coffee with a hot roll."

"Hot rolls—ho—ho—what sir—and hot coffee—steak? We are out of 'em all."

"Then bring me cold victuals," continued the traveller.

"There is nothing of the kind in our house, sir—don't keep 'em."

"I should like a glass of brandy."

"Aint got any 'o that."

"Well now, my good lady," continued the traveler. "you don't appear to keep anything here."

"Yes we do, indeed."

"What?"

"We keep tavern, sir."

Now, continued Mr. I. that was a tavern but not an ultra tavern." Tremendous applause.

### GEORGIA SURE FOR CASS AND BUTLER.

Despatches from Savannah, dated the 6th, say that 70 counties have been heard from, and that the democratic majority in the state will be FIFTEEN HUNDRED. Four whigs and four democrats elected to congress, same as before.

CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Times has returns from 43 towns which have chosen democratic officers, 45 whig do., divided 7—total 75. The Democrats have gained five towns, the Whigs 4.

MARYLAND.—The elections in Maryland were chiefly for county officers the popular vote of the state remains unchanged.

DELAWARE.—Not sufficient returns received to give an indication of the result.

PENNSYLVANIA—one of the great battle grounds—votes for Governor, Canal Commissioner, Legislature, and Congressmen to-day.

☞ The continuation of the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute are unavoidably crowded out of this number.

Also the proceedings of the County Convention of Superintending School Committees.

☞ A Term of the Supreme Judicial Court commenced its session at the Court House in this place to-day, Judge Tenney presiding. It is supposed it will continue in session two and perhaps three weeks.

THE POTATO CROP, in certain locations in our vicinity, will not turn out more than half the usual quantity, and the quality is inferior. The rot has and is destroying potatoes as badly as last year; and the loss to the farmers is much greater, for then starch, in the early part of the fall, was in good demand, and the decaying potatoes were sold to the starch makers to advantage to the producers; though before the starch could be got to market the country had been filled up with foreign goods, so that the manufacturers could afford to buy it only at a low price.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., paper.

A member of the Hartford Insane Retreat who jumped from the stone bridge into the river, last week, was restored to his reason by the shock, and has given no evidence of insanity since.

### CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is afflicted, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ill, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds Consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there is. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It need not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and instrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and to

"Waft on to fame"

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT can be cured without resorting to mercury, if you will only use Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

To Mr. Frederick Brown, Proprietor of the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters:

This certifies that my wife was severely afflicted with the Liver complaint, and her health was very seriously undermined. Having tried various prescriptions, without success, she was fortunately induced to try your Sarsaparilla and Tomatto Bitters: her health soon began to improve, and she is now much better in health, and would advise any one in ill health to use them.

Yours respectfully,

Portland, Me., June 5, 1844.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

### BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON JOURNAL.]

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

At market during the week, 1350 Beef Cattle, 1500 Stores, 4575 Sheep and Lambs, and 3750 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra at $6 25—first quality $5 75 to $6—second do. $5 to $5 25—third $4 00 to $4 50.

Stores—Yearling Heifers, $6 to $9 per head—two years do. $11 to $16—three years do. $16 to $25—3 years old Steers, $55 to $65.

Sheep and Lambs—Old Sheep $1 25, 1 50, 1 75 and $2 50—Lambs from $1 to $2 25.

Swine—At wholesale, old fat Hogs 4 3-8 to 4 1-2 cents—lean Hogs, 4 to 5 1-2.

### MARRIAGES.

In this town, by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Simeon Shurtleff, of Portland, to Miss Hannah Hathaway, of this town.

### DEATHS.

In Norway, Mr. John Case, aged 75.

In Lewiston, Miss Harriett Rice, of Waterford.

In Cape Elizabeth, Widow Mary Shackley, formerly of Norway, aged 76.


## IRON FOUNDRY,

AND

## STOVE WORKS,

STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,

BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

**PREPARE FOR WINTER!!**

## PETER B. FROST,

***Fashionable Tailor,***

**Norway Village,**

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to friends and customers for their patronge heretofore, and would inform them that he may still be found at his old Stand, over the Store of A. C. DENISON, where he is ready to attend to all their wants in the CLOTHING LINE, with promptness and on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs none but experienced and faithful help, and *warrants* all work done in his establishment to be finished in the best style, and at short notice.

He has just received from Boston and N. York the

**Fall and Winter Fashions,**

and will furnish any style of garment his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, and a great variety of Cloths and Tailors' Trimmings, of good quality and afforded at the lowest prices, constantly on hand.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.

☞ WANTED IMMEDIATELY ☜

Four or five apprentice Girls.

Oct. 10, 1848. tf 23

## T. H. KELLEY,

## TAILOR,

NORWAY VILLAGE,

WOULD remind his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he may be found at all business hours at his Shop, over the Store of E. C. SHACKLEY, in readiness to furnish them with any kind of Garment they may wish on the most reasonable terms.

He has just received from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the

## FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,

and will be most happy to get up any style of Garment the taste of his customers may demand.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

☞ All work done in a faithful manner and warranted.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.

Oct. 6, 1848. tf 23

## REMOVAL.

## BECKETT & INGRAHAM

—HAVE REMOVED TO—

McLELLAN'S NEW STORE,

106 1-2 MIDDLE, CORNER OF PLUMB ST.,

*Nearly opposite the Casco House.*

Portland, Sept. 8. 3m23

OXFORD COUNTY

## *Agricultural Society.*

THE members of the Oxford County Agricultural Society are hereby reminded that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, and the transaction of other business, will be holden at the High-School House in Buckfield on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOT SMITH, Secretary.

Norway, Oct. 2, 1848. 2w

## *CHEAP GOODS.*

**Bought at Auction with Cash.**

## SMITH & ROBINSON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

**A Large and Desirable Stock of Goods, to be sold**

## *LOW FOR CASH.*

SHAWLS, of all kinds, *at reduced prices.*
All Wool Cashmere, 10-4, worth $16, for $11.
" " do 9-4, " $15, for $10.
" " do Long Shawls, new designs.
All *Wool middle*, do 9-4, worth $6, for 4.
Rob Roy Long Shawls, *new styles.*
Edinboro' Shaws, *a perfect imitation* of the French Cashmere, 9-4, worth $4 for 2, *very cheap.*
Emb'd Crape, Thibet, Silk, &c. &c.
Silk and Wool Barage Shawls, 9-4, for $1, *last Summer sold same quality for* $3.

MOREENS, Thibets, Lionesse and Indiana Cloths from 75 to 1 25 per yard, *great bargains.*
Alpaccas, *silk warp*, 42 cts., and all such Goods at *unheard of bargains.*

INDIANA CLOTHS, at 50 cents.
Fig'd, Striped and Plain Alpaccas, 4-4 at 47 cts.
Our Alpaccas, Thibets, Alepines, &c. are not to be found at such low prices in town.

TABLE LINENS, BOUGHT AT AUCTION, and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Brown and white Linen Table Cloths, *all sizes*, and prices. Napkins, ALL LINEN, 12 1-2 cents. Embossed Table Cloths, unusually low.

HEAVY IRISH LINENS at FIFTY cents, old price seventy-five cents.
1 case (*warranted all Linen*) 62 1-2 cents, old price $1.
Please remember that the above were bought at AUCTION, FOR CASH, therefore *must be very cheap.*

& WE have a good quality of Linen for 37 1-2 cts.

RICH BLACK SILKS and VELVETS, for Visites, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.; Black Silk Fringes and Gimps, for trimming same, some very rich and heavy.

OUR GINGHAMS are much below the market.

1 case fast colors and heavy goods, 12 1-2 cents per yard.
1 case Scotch do. heavy goods 17 cents.
1 case French do. fine goods, 20 cents.
1 case mourning do. fine do. 12 1-2 cents.

BED TICKINGS, 6d to 15 cents; Striped Shirtings best quality 10 cents.
Cotton FLANNELS 6d; Cambrics 5 cts.; Bed-Comforters, Blankets, &c.

IN FLANNELS *we pledge ourselves to undersell any one.*
White and Red *all wool*; 17 cts. Red 12 1-2 cts.
Red Twilled, *very heavy*, 25 cents; Blue Mixed, Orange, Dommett Flannels, *some extra fine*, from 17 to 33 cents.

NEW lot M. de LAINES, at 12 1-2 cents.
1 case at 17; 1 case at 20 cents, cheap.
1 case plain, 17 cents.
1 case Camelion LUSTRE, *new article.*

SHEETINGS!! SHEETINGS!!!
Merrimack, Dover, New Bedford, Mohawk and Empire, all 40 inch wide, 6 1-4 cts. Portland and Exeter 6 1-4.
Waverly 4-4 wide 4 cents. Dover and Mohawk bleached, 6d.
Bartlett, 9-8 12 1-2 cts.; 5-4 wide, 16 cts.; Uxbridge, 9-8 wide, 10 cents; *very fine* Shirtings 6 1-4 cents.

OUR PRINTS and PATCHES for cheapness cannot be equalled.
2000 yards Prints fast colors, good styles, extra fine cloths, only 6 1-4 cents.
1000 yds. 4-4 English Prints, 10 cts.
1000 yds. 4-4 do do 12 1-2 cts.
1000 yds. Prints for Comforters, 4 cts.
2000 yds. Merrimac and Dover Prints, 10 cts.
Patches from 4 to 10 cts.

NOW when you can purchase a first rate Gingham UMBRELLA, *whalebone sticks*, for 62 1-2 cts., which is worth $1 12 1-2, who will go without. Call and see them.
Cane stick Umbrellas 50 cents.

| Carpetings. | Feathers. | Matrasses. | Mats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tapestry; Brussels; Three Ply; Superfine; Fine and Common, *all wool*; Straw Matting; Hemp; Cotton and all other kinds. All wool carpetings, 50 cts.; Oil Carpetings, 33 cts. per yard; Stair do., a large assortment. | Live Geese, *pure white*; Live Geese, sweet and clean; Russia, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities; Hens, extra quality; Feather Beds, from $6 to $10—We sell at low prices—Call and see. | Shaker Hair; South American do.; Bowed Cotton; Cotton; Palm Leaf; Common Hair. Old Matrasses made over. | Bedside, a new article; Lapland Dog Skin; English Wool; Manilla; Jute; Chip; Grass; Rope; Carpet Rods; Stair Crash. |

Our long experience has satisfied us that LOW PRICES and QUICK RETURNS is the only way that purchasers can be assured of getting the full value for their money; and in future all Cash paying Customers can get more than ever for a dollar, by calling at the

## CHEAP STORE,

**90 & 92 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND.**

[3w23] **SMITH & ROBINSON.**

New Store! New Stock!!

***FALL FASHIONS!***

## BECKETT & INGRAHAM,

**MERCHANT TAILORS,**

**No. 106 1-2**

**Middle, Corner of Plumb Street,**

*Nearly opposite the Casco House,*

HAVE just received from New York and Boston, an EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the most recent German, French, English and American manufactnre, comprising all the styles of Goods for Gentlemen's wear, now in fashion.

They would particularly call attention to their stock of

FANCY PANTALOON AND VEST GOODS

which they believe equal to any ever brought to this market—all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

B. & L are in the constant receipt of the PARIS, LONDON, and NEW YORK FASHIONS—and are ready to wait upon their friends and the public, in the line of their profession, at their *New Sales Rooms*, 106 1-2 Middle Street, where they are respectfully invited to favor them with a call.

Portland, Oct. 10, 1848. 3m23

## CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. would respectfully give notice that they are fitting up a

**CUSTOM CARDING MACHINE,**

and will be prepared to receive Wool for Carding on Monday, the 6th of June next.

They have purchased new Cards, and are putting their Machines in the best of order. *Perfect satisfaction* will be WARRANTED to those who may favor them with a call. Particular attention will be paid to

**CLOTH DRESSING.**

From the superiority of their finishing apparatus, and the experience of their *help*, they feel assured that they will be enabled to finish Cloths in better style than can be done elsewhere.

Wool will be received in exchange for work.

Cloths received and returned to the following places, free of expense, viz:

Dennis Moore's, Lovell; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; A. Grover, Bethel Hill; Lovejoy & French, Albany; John Holt, Waterford; A. M. Nelson, Bridgton; O. C. Bolster, Rumford; J. F. Howe, Sumner.

WM. DEERING, AGENT.

South Paris, May 23, 1848. tf 4

## *Blacksmith's Stand*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his stand, consisting of a house, shed, stable, blacksmith's shop, one half of a carriage shop, and one acre of good land, situated at Rumford Corner, for sale on the most reasonable terms. For particulars enquire of Wm. K. Kimball, Esq., Paris Hill, or of Wm. W Virgin, Esq., Norway Village. CYRUS SMALL.

Rumford, Sept. 27, 1848. *23

## *Caution.*

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, JERUSHA H. SHAW, on my account, she having left my bed and board without provocation or justifiable cause, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

EDWARD H. SHAW.

Buckfield, Sept, 27, 1848. 3w*22

## Sheetings and Shirtings.

5000 YDS. Sheetings and Shirtings for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848, 52


## PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

EPHRAIM MARBLE, Administrator of the estate of Arthur W. Berry, late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Dixfield, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

AMASA HOLMAN, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Holman, late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his petition, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and incidental charges,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

STEPHEN LEAVITT, Administrator of the Estate of John Leavitt, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his petition praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to pay the debts he owed at the time of his death and incidental charges,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

CLARISSA ESTES, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Eli Estes, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate, and also her declination of said trust, with her request that Moses S. Kimball be appointed Administrator with the Will annexed:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

WILLIAM BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Segar, late of Hanover in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MARY ETHRIDGE, Administratrix of the estate of Nathaniel Ethridge, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the petition of AMOS WORMWOOD, praying to be appointed Administrator of the estate of David Wormwood, late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower in the estate of Oliver Putnam, late of said Dixfield, deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JUDITH TWOMBLY, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William Twombly, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and shew cause if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Executor of the estate of John Briggs, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

LUTHER CARY, late of Turner,

in said County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HUGH CARY.

Turner, Sept. 21st, 1848. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

HIRAM A. WHITE, late of Dixfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate ot make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

A. H. WHITE.

Dixfield, Sept. 19, 1848. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

SAMUEL BEAN, late of Newry,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELIAS M. CARTER.

Bethel, Sept. 18, 1848. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

CARL GOODWIN, late of Fryeburg,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HAINE GOODWIN.

Fryeburg, Sept. 21, 1848. 22

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators of the Estate of

LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAMUEL F. BROWN.
ZADOC LONG.

Buckfield, Sept. 21, 1848. 21

**Treasurer's Notice,—Brownfield:**

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of land in the town of Brownfield, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that James Cram, Collector for the year 1846, has certified to the Treasurer that the same are taxed in bills committed to him to collect by the Assessors of said town of Brownfield, and the following sums remain unpaid:

| Names. | Description. | Value. | Tax. | Deficiency Highway, 1846. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bean, James O. | 1 house, 1 barn | $60 | | | |
| | 30 acres land, | 90 | | $0 51 | $0 51 |
| Brown, Palatiah, | 1house, 1 barn | 75 | | | |
| | 60 acres land, | | | | |
| | Marden place, | 180 | | 97 | 97 |
| Johnson, Simon B., | 1 house | 30 | | | |
| | 48 acres land | 129 | $0 62 | | 62 |
| Swan, Caleb, | 1 house 1 barn | 150 | | | |
| | 26 acres land | 80 | 2 66 | 55 | 3 21 |
| Thomson, John, | 50 acres land | 50 | 56 | | 56 |
| Tebets, Elijah, | 1 house 1 barn | 100 | | | |
| | 34 acres land | 146 | 1 72 | | 1 72 |
| Rounds, Ezra, | 1 house | 18 | | | |
| | 30 acres land | 45 | | 61 | 61 |
| *Non-Resident.* | | | | | |
| Potter, Gilbert, | Land near Moses A. Howard, also Colby farm, | 450 | 3 37 | | 3 37 |
| Cheney, Daniel, | Part of Sawyer lot, 80 acres, | 172 | 1 96 | 28 | 2 24 |
| Sawyer, Isaac, | 1-2 house, 1-2 barn, 25 acres land on which Joseph Sawyer now lives | 100 | | 1 40 | 1 40 |

ZECHARIAH GIBSON, Treasurer of Brownfield.

Sept. 23, 1848. 3w22


## CARPETINGS, Feathers, Matresses!

PURCHASERS will find the most splendid assortment of

**Oil and Wool Carpetings**

in this State—by calling on

## SMITH & ROBINSON.

**Elegant Tapestry and Brussells**

THREE PLY, SUPERFINE,

and all the more common qualities of Lowell Carpetings, some as low as

**50 cents per yard;**

BOCKIGS, STAIR CARPETINGS, STAIR RODS, RUGS, Wool, Grass, Rope and Chip MATS.

**OIL CARPETINGS,**

Of *all widths and qualities.* Halls, Entries, Dining Rooms, Railroad Cars, &c., fitted with a

**Painted Canvass Carpeting,**

WITHOUT A SEAM.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, RUSSIA and COMMON FEATHERS;

**Feather Beds from 5 to $10.**

## Matresses! Matresses!!

South American and Shaker Hair Matresses; Bowed Cotton and Palm Leaf do.

Our *past success* has induced us to increase our *usually large Stock* of the above named Goods, and to induce purchasers to call, we pledge ourselves to sell at a SMALL PROFIT over the cost,

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 and 92 Middle Street,

Sept. 26. 6w21 PORTLAND.

## SHAWLS FOR AUTUMN SALES!!

PURCHASERS of SHAWLS should be made to

**UNDERSTAND**

—THAT—

**Shawls of every description**

can be purchased in Portland CHEAPER than in Boston, and the way to be assured of it, is to call on

## SMITH & ROBINSON

—and *then*,—

**YOU WILL KNOW**

THAT THEY

sell any kind of a Shawl cheaper than any other firm in this State, because their expenses are very small, and as they purchase of importers, and of the *same houses* of which the best Boston retailers of Dry Goods purchase, they have greater facilities than most of the Trade, therefore can sell lower than their neighbors.

**Their Shawl Room**

is for the exclusive sale of shawls, therefore, those wishing to purchase will find a *retired apartment* where they can select any reasonable SHAWL without the interference of other customers.

Their assortment is not surpassed by any in the State. Having *eight years* experience in this branch of their business they feel confident that their selections are the best, and *having gradually* increased their assortment they now offer the largest

***Stock of Shawls***

that can be found in Portland.

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 and 92 Middle Street.

Sept. 26. 6w21 PORTLAND.

## *Dissolution of Partnership.*

THE subscribers would hereby give notice that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

SMITH & PHINNEY,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, are requested to present them for payment to SMITH & PRATT, successors to the late firm; and all persons indebted to them will please call immediately at the same place and settle.

LEONARD P. SMITH.
SAMUEL PHINNEY.

Canton Mills, Sept. 18, 1848. 21

## Food for the Silk Worm.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or the Mulberry Tree, for sale—either the tree or slips.—Now is the time to propagate this valuable tree. The kind here recommended resists cold and frosty winters as well as the apple tree. Slips $75 per hundred. Orders promptly attended to. Apply at this Office.—April 18, 1848. 50

## Broadcloths.

GERMAN, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN Broadcloths, Middlesex Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds and Satinetts, for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

## SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

***Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,***

FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

2 CASES SUPERIOR FRENCH MOLE SKIN HATS, for sale cheap, by

Norway, May 1, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis, and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; or to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties: *Greeting.*

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the Goods or Estate of JOTHAM GOODNOW of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Physician, and LEWIS WILLARD of Waterford in said County of Oxford, to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if they may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1848, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto OLIVER HALE of said Waterford, Yeoman, in a plea of the case: for that the said defendants, at said Waterford, on the twentieth day of November, Anno-Domini, eighteen hundred and forty-five, by their note of hand of that date by them signed, for value received promised the plaintiff jointly and severally to pay him or order one hundred sixteen dollars in six months from date, then next but now long since elapsed, with interest. Yet the said defendants, though often requested, have not paid said sums to the plaintiff, but neglect and refuse so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, ESQUIRE, at Paris, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1848.

On the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court that the defendants have notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing a true and attested copy of the Writ, together with this Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Jotham Goodnow and Lewis Willard may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why judgment should not be rendered against them, and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

21 Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis, and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; or to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties: *Greeting.*

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the Goods or Estate of GROVENER P. FAREWELL, of Dixfield in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, to the value of seventy dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1848, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto WILLIAM W. FARNUM, of Rumford in our said County, Yeoman, in a plea of the case: for that the said Farewell, at said Dixfield, on the ninth day of September A. D. 1844, by his note of hand of that date by him signed, for value received promised one Farewell Walton to pay him or order twenty-five dollars in one year from date, with interest, and the said Farewell Walton thereafterwards, to wit, on the same day by his endorsement in writing on the back of said note by him signed ordered the contents of said note to be paid to the plaintiff. Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the plaintiff (as he says) the sum of seventy dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, ESQUIRE, at Paris, the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1848.

On the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court that the defendant have notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing a true and attested copy of the Writ, together with this Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Grovener P. Farewell may then and there appear and show cause, if any he have, why judgment should not be rendered against him, and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

21 Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis, and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; or to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties: *Greeting.*

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the Goods or Estate of DAVID B. FARRINGTON, of —— in the County of —— and State of New York, Yeoman, to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto VERE B. FARRINGTON, of Lewis in said County of Oxford, Yeoman, in a plea of the case: for that the said defendant at Hebron, to wit, at Paris, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by his note of hand of that date by him signed, for value received promised the plaintiff to pay him, or order seventy-five dollars in one year then next, but now past, with interest. Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, ESQUIRE, at Paris, the fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss. WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, A. D. 1848.

On the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court that the defendant have notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing a true and attested copy of the Writ, together with this Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said David B. Farrington may then and there appear and show cause, if any he have, why judgment should not be rendered against him, and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

20 Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

## Groceries,

SUCH as Sugar, Coffee, Saleratus, Pepper Spice, Ginger, &c. &c., for sale cheap by

Norway, April 20, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

10 CHESTS of NINGTONG, SOUCHONG and Young Hyson Tea for sale by

Norway, April 20, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis, and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; or to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties: *Greeting.*

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the Goods or Estate of WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, of Oxford in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, alias of ——, to the value of three hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1847, then and there, in our court, to answer unto JOHN S. HOLMES, of Oxford, aforesaid, Yeoman, in a plea of the case, for that the said Hutchings at Paris in said County, on the fourteenth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three, by his promissory note of that date by him subscribed for value received promised, the plaintiff to pay him, or order, the sum of one hundred dollars in two years from the first day of March then next and now past, with interest annually after the first day of said March. Also, for that the said defendant at said Oxford on the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, by his other note of that date by him subscribed, for value received promised the plaintiff to pay him or order nineteen dollars and ninety-two cents on demand with interest. Also, for that the said defendant, at said Oxford, on the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, by his other note of that date by him subscribed, for value received promised the plaintiff to pay him, or order, twelve dollars and sixty cents on demand and interest. Also, for that the said defendant, at said Oxford, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of twenty dollars, according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him that sum on demand.—Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sums to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of three hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

**Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1848.**

On the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court that the defendant have notice of the pendency of the same by publishing a true and attested copy of the Writ, together with this Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Paris in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Charles Washburn may then and there appear and shew cause, if any he have, why judgment should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

20 Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis, and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; or to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties: *Greeting.*

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the Goods or Estate of JOHN L. GARLAND, of Byron in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, to the value of eighty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1848, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto LYMAN RAWSON, of Rumford in the County of Oxford, Esquire, in a plea of the case: for that the said defendant, at Byron, on the eighth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four, by his promissory note of that date by him subscribed, for value received promised the plaintiff to pay or order, the sum of five dollars on demand, with interest. Also, for that the said Garland, at Andover in said County of Oxford, on second day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by his other promissory note of that date, by him subscribed for value received promised one Abbott & Anderson to pay them or bearer, six dollars and ninety-seven cents on demand with interest, and the said Abbott & Anderson thereafterwards on the same day transferred and delivered said note, then and still unpaid, to the plaintiff, who thereby became the lawful bearer thereof, by reason whereof the said Garland became liable, and in consideration thereof then and there promised the plaintiff to pay him the contents of the said note according to the tenor thereof. Also, for that the said defendant, at said Rumford, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of eighteen dollars, according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him that sum on demand. Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sums to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of eighty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, ESQUIRE, at Paris, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1848.

On the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court that the defendant have notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing a true and attested copy of the Writ, together with this Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said William Hutchins may then and there appear, and shew cause if any he have, why judgment should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

21 Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

## State of Maine.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Augusta, Sept. 4, 1848.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

THE apportionment of companies to the several divisions of the Militia of Maine, according to the provisions of the law now in force, gives to the

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st division | 21 | companies. |
| 2 | do | 22 do |
| 3 | do | 15 do |
| 4 | do | 24 do |
| 5 | do | 26 do |
| 6 | do | 22 do |
| 7 | do | 18 do |
| 8 | do | 21 do |
| 9 | do | 26 do |

It will be seen by the law that divisions are allowed the term of two years to raise their quota of volunteers, at the expiration of which, on failing to furnish the number of companies to which they are entitled, other divisions will be called upon to furnish the deficiency. It is recommended to the patriotic spirit of the citizens of the State that the quota of this division may be raised without the necessity of a draft. The long suspension of the active military service, but that there still exists in our State those military and patriotic impulses that will insure a willing and prompt response to duty, and a vigorous organization in each division of the militia of Maine, of all the force allowed by law.

Independent companies already organized are invited to join the volunteer corps of our State, and wherever they indicate to this department their wish and determination to comply with the provisions of the law they will be furnished with arms by the State.

Our citizens generally are also invited to organize new companies with a view to presenting petitions for which may be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General.

The State has now on hand a variety of muskets and rifles, and in a few weeks will be in possession of nearly one thousand percussion rifles of the latest and most approved model, which will be subject to the order of companies first making application.

By the Commander-in-Chief,

ALFRED REDINGTON,
Adjutant General.

☞ Democrat and Union, Standard and Advertiser, Portland—Times, Bath—Gazette, Lewiston—Journal, Calais—Journal, Augusta—Gazette and People's Press, Somerset—Journal, Farmington—Democrat and Whig, Bangor—Southern Tribune—Journal at Skowhegan, Portland—are requested to copy the foregoing for one week. 6w21

## Pauper Notice!!

ALL persons are hereby notified that JOHN HODGDON, a pauper of the town of Wilton in the County of Franklin, left my house in Stoneham in the County of Oxford, on May 4, A. D. 1847, and has not returned since that time. I cannot have him with me and will not be responsible for any debts he may contract after this date.

JACOB STILES.

Stoneham, Aug. 1, 1848.

The subscriber gives notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of

I. PARLIN, } Overseers of the Poor
I. J. PERRIN, } for the town of Weld.

Weld, Aug., 1848. 3w 21

## INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, A Clear, Descriptive Treatise on the Heart, and its Diseases, and Four Lectures on Physiology, and Four Lectures on Hygiene, containing 72 pages. Matrimony and Marriage, 72 pages.

Sent by Mail to any part of the United States, Canada, or the British Provinces, on receipt of Three Dollars, Post Paid. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb. 28, 1848. 1y47

## Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of 10 by 12 to 12 by 18 inches, Glass of superior quality, cheap for Cash or approved credit.

HUMPHREY & STEVENS.

North Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 49

## Prints.

100 PIECES PRINTS from 6 3-4 to 16 cents per yard, for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 20, 1848. 52

## Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for floors and Window Sashes for sale by

Norway, Dec. 20, 1847. W. E. GOODNOW.

## Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 36

## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis, and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; or to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties: *Greeting.*

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the Goods or Estate of CHARLES WASHBURN, of Worcester in the County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Gentleman, to the value of five hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1848, then and there, in our said Court, to answer unto JOSIAH ATHERTON, of Waterford in County of Oxford, Yeoman, in a plea of the case: for that the said defendant at Harrison, to wit, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, according to the account annexed, in consideration thereof then and there promised the plaintiff to pay him that sum on demand. And also for that the said defendant on the day of the purchase of this Writ, at Harrison, to wit, at said Paris, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, for so much money before that time had and received by the said defendant to the plaintiff's use, in consideration thereof then and there promised the plaintiff to pay him that sum on demand. Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of five hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, ESQUIRE, at Paris, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1848.

On the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court that the defendant have notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing a true and attested copy of the Writ, together with the Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Paris in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said William Hutchins may then and there appear, and shew cause if any he have, why judgment should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

21 Attest: CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

## State of Maine.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Augusta, Sept. 4, 1848.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

THE apportionment of companies to the several divisions of the Militia of Maine, according to the provisions of the law now in force, gives to the

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| 1st division | 21 | companies. |
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| 4 | do | 24 do |
| 5 | do | 26 do |
| 6 | do | 22 do |
| 7 | do | 18 do |
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| 9 | do | 26 do |

It will be seen by the law that divisions are allowed the term of two years to raise their quota of volunteers, at the expiration of which, on failing to furnish the number of companies to which they are entitled, other divisions will be called upon to furnish the deficiency. It is recommended to the patriotic spirit of the citizens of the State that the quota of this division may be raised without the necessity of a draft. The long suspension of the active military service, but that there still exists in our State those military and patriotic impulses that will insure a willing and prompt response to duty, and a vigorous organization in each division of the militia of Maine, of all the force allowed by law.

Independent companies already organized are invited to join the volunteer corps of our State, and wherever they indicate to this department their wish and determination to comply with the provisions of the law they will be furnished with arms by the State.

Our citizens generally are also invited to organize new companies with a view to presenting petitions for which may be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General.

The State has now on hand a variety of muskets and rifles, and in a few weeks will be in possession of nearly one thousand percussion rifles of the latest and most approved model, which will be subject to the order of companies first making application.

By the Commander-in-Chief,

ALFRED REDINGTON,
Adjutant General.

☞ Democrat and Union, Standard and Advertiser, Portland—Times, Bath—Gazette, Lewiston—Journal, Calais—Journal, Augusta—Gazette and People's Press, Somerset—Journal, Farmington—Democrat and Whig, Bangor—Southern Tribune—Journal at Skowhegan, Portland—are requested to copy the foregoing for one week. 6w21

## NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL DOLLOFF, of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, by his deed of Mortgage dated the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, conveyed to me the undersigned, a certain lot of land, situated in said Woodstock, and known as No. fifty-two in the Westerly half of said Woodstock, bounded on the Westerly end of said lot by land of Mortgagee reserved in the Register of Deeds for said County, book 77, page 47, and also on the conditions in said Mortgage having become forfeited by the Statutes in such case made and provided, I claim a foreclosure of said Mortgage.

WELCOME KINSLEY.

Greenwood, Sept. 18, 1848. 3w 39

## Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm and style of

TUBBS & BUCK,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts contracted by the Concern will be settled by Orren Tubbs, and all demands due the same are to be paid to him.

ORREN TUBBS,
WM. P. BUCK.

Paris, Aug. 3, 1848. 3w39

## Wanted Immediately,

AS an APPRENTICE to the Printing Business, a boy from 15 to 18 years of age. One possessing a good Common School education, active and intelligent, will receive good encouragement. Enquire at this Office.—Aug 29

## WM. M. CUSHMAN,

MAIN STREET, NORWAY VILLAGE

—DEALER IN—

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Is receiving from the city from time to time

**New Goods,**

of superior quality, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be bought in Portland or Boston, as he buys all his goods

**EXCEEDINGLY LOW,**

and

SELLS THEM,

with a very little advance,

**AT COST.**

He has just received an assortment of GOLD and SILVER LEVER, LEPINE, and common

WATCHES;

BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS;

SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS,

And a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. For particulars

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE, ☜

and you cannot fail to find something to suit your taste.

**REPAIRING.**

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleansed and repaired, and warranted.

May 27, 1848. tf 1

## S. SHURTLEFF,

**BOOT-MAKER,**

**PARIS HILL,**

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture Custom-made Boots of every description at the Shop over the Bookstore, on Paris Hill as usual, where, and at reasonable prices for Cash or Produce.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ All work warranted.

Aug. 29, 1848. 4w37

## Woolen Cloths!!

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. take pleasure in informing their customers that they have on hand an unusually large stock of

**WOOLEN CLOTHS,**

which they have always believed to be very good in durability, or set to be any of their goods in the factory, and which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions.

All Cloths sold WARRANTED SERVICEABLE, as those known to be defective will not be offered.

All Cloths sold to the TRADE, at prices corresponding with the TIMES, and WOOL taken in payment if desired. WM. DEERING, AGENT.

South Paris, June, 1848. tf 5

## ISAIAH KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

**Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,**

**SOUTH PARIS, ME.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Any pattern of Stove not on hand taken order for will be obtained by first team, if desired.

April 11, 1848. tf 49

## Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable

STRAW, SILK, MOURNING, & FANCY

**BONNETS.**

—ALSO—

CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. &c.

Bonnets from a distance, or by mail, punctually attended to.

Norway Village, June 1, 1848. tf 6

## PRESSEY & BARROWS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

**Furniture, Chairs, &c.,**

8 NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Readers, and a complete assortment of

School Books for sale cheap by

Paris Hill, Dec. 24, 1846. B. WALTON.

tf 17

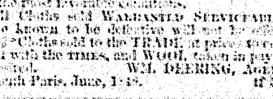
## BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of

Paris Hill, Dec. 24, 1846. B. WALTON.

tf

## SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. B. WALTON,

1y40

## New Spring Goods!!

A. C. DENISON

IS now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Norway April 20, 1848. 52

## E. W. CLARK,

**DEPUTY SHERIFF,**

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and commands directed to, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 15, 1848. tf 50

PINE AND SPRUCE

**CLAPBOARDS!**

PINE, SPRUCE, AND CEDAR

**SHINGLES!**

OF all qualities are now being received, by the subscriber, Agent for manufacturers, who is authorized to sell the same on the most favorable terms; and he advises those in want to call and examine the same for themselves.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, June 20, 1848 tf 1

## Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grist Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

*STOVES,*

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No's 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Enthusiast Do., No's 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks, or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

**Mechanicvale Air Tight,**

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

The 4 Stove Cooking made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fail from the wear, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article another thing to her equal, a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Cast Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware for sale at shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 18, 1847. 26

## SMITH'S PATENT Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

## LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1½ Doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cook or Parlor Stove that can be produced. It is surprising for the large amount of heating surface, and the various kinds that is done on the most perfect economy, with the small amount of fuel that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to roast an ox, bake 12 pies at a time, or can have boilers of bread, or even the largest pudding or tin pans in use, at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

*Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting*

that has ever been in use. The steam, from cooking, can be carried off externally.

The parts of this Stove can in a moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves*, which are of great value in the summer season of the year. Each of the parts can be used, separately.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will regulate the whole, and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by means of the hand is prevented that the oven can be kept over night, so as to make it a complete

*Air-Tight Stove.*

This Stove certainly has many advantages that no other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are one of the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal, as most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of the Stove, its first appearance to the lookers-on of the Stove, which every one who is a judge of Stoves will at once perceive, that every part is fully exposed to the fire, consequently there is no part of the Stove that will crack for the want of heat. Every part of the Stove is exposed to the fire, and the heat is not shut up in any part of the Stove, but has a free passage to the top of the stove, which prevents the Stove from cracking, as is the case with a Stove where the heat is shut up in the top of the Stove, which is generally done through, why it is made for that purpose, and cannot get out, and consequently cracks the Stove. Besides, in Stoves which have a damper in the top of the stove, as is followed in the Stoves made by the subscriber, the heat is shut up in the top of the stove, which is generally done through, why it is made for that purpose, and cannot get out, and consequently cracks the Stove. Besides, in Stoves which have a damper in the top of the stove, as is followed in the Stoves made by the subscriber, the heat is shut up in the top of the stove, which is generally done through, why it is made for that purpose, and cannot get out, and consequently cracks the Stove.

All persons wishing to purchase Stoves are particularly invited to call and examine the Stove before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscriber will sell as low as any other Stove can be purchased for in this market. Persons wishing to purchase Stoves for the fall trade, will do well to call early, as the subscriber will not be able to supply the demand, if he should receive orders to the amount he expects.

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